

# C4 Exercise 6A (standard integrals)

Note Title

04/07/2007

Here is a list of standard integrals to learn:

$$\textcircled{1} \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

#### C4 Ex 6A

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \, dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

1 Integrate the following with respect to  $x$ :

a)  $3 \sec^2 x + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}$

$$\int 3 \sec^2 x \, dx = 3 \tan x + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{5}{x} \, dx = 5 \ln|x| + C_2$$

$$\int 2x^{-2} \, dx = -2x^{-1} + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( 3 \sec^2 x + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx = 3 \tan x + 5 \ln|x| - \frac{2}{x} + C$$

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1b  $5e^x - 4\sin x + 2x^3$

$$\int 5e^x dx = 5e^x + C_1$$

$$\int -4\sin x dx = 4\cos x + C_2$$

$$\int 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^4 + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (5e^x - 4\sin x + 2x^3) dx = 5e^x + 4\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + C$$

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$$1c \quad 2(\sin x - \cos x + x)$$

$$\int 2\sin x \, dx = -2\cos x + C_1$$

$$\int -2\cos x \, dx = -2\sin x + C_2$$

$$\int 2x \, dx = x^2 + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int 2(\sin x - \cos x + x) \, dx = -2(\sin x + \cos x) + x^2 + C$$

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1d  $3 \sec x \tan x - \frac{2}{x}$

$$\int 3 \sec x \tan x \, dx = 3 \sec x + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{-2}{x} \, dx = -2 \ln|x| + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( 3 \sec x \tan x - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = 3 \sec x - 2 \ln|x| + C$$

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$$1e \quad 5e^x + 4\cos x - \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\int 5e^x dx = 5e^x + C_1$$

$$\int 4\cos x dx = 4\sin x + C_2$$

$$\int -2x^{-2} dx = 2x^{-1} + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( 5e^x + 4\cos x - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx = 5e^x + 4\sin x + \frac{2}{x} + C$$

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1f

$$\frac{1}{2x} + 2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\int 2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x = -2\cot x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( \frac{1}{2x} + 2\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - 2\cot x + C$$



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1g

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C_2$$

$$\int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

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1h

$$e^x + \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C_1$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_2$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (e^x + \sin x + \cos x) dx = e^x - \cos x + \sin x + C$$

1i

$$2 \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x - \sec^2 x$$

$$\int 2 \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \, dx = -2 \operatorname{cosec} x + C_1$$

$$\int -\sec^2 x = -\tan x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (2 \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x - \sec^2 x) dx = -2 \operatorname{cosec} x - \tan x + C$$

4Ex6A

1j

$$e^x + \frac{1}{x} - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C_2$$

$$\int -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = \cot x + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( e^x + \frac{1}{x} - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \right) dx = e^x + \ln|x| + \cot x + C$$

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2a Find the following integrals:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx &= \int (\sec^2 x + x^{-2}) dx \\ &= \tan x - \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2b \quad \int \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + 2e^x \right) dx &\equiv \int (\sec x \tan x + 2e^x) dx \\ &= \sec x + 2e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 1c \quad \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1+x}{x^2} \right) dx &\equiv \int \left( \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x + x^{-2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= -\cot x - \operatorname{cosec} x - \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

CAEx 6A

2d

$$\begin{aligned}\int \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx &= \int \left( \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= -\cot x + \ln|x| + C\end{aligned}$$



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$$2e \quad I = \int \sin x (1 + \sec^2 x) dx = \int \left( \sin x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x + \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$I = -\cos x + \sec x + C$$

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$$2f \quad I = \int (\cos x (1 + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x)) dx = \int \left( \cos x + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (\cos x + \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x) dx$$

$$I = \sin x - \operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

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$$29 \quad \underline{I} = \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int \left( \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \frac{1}{\cancel{\sin^2 x}} \times \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 x}}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$\underline{I} = -\cot x + \tan x + C$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2h \quad \int \sec^2 x (1 - \cot^2 x) dx &= \int \left( \sec^2 x - \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos^2 x}} \times \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 x}}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) dx \\ &= \tan x + \cot x + C \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2i \quad \int \sec^2 x (1 + e^x \cos^2 x) dx &\equiv \int (\sec^2 x + e^x) dx \\ &= \tan x + e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

C4Ex6A

2j

$$\int \left( \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \cos^2 x \sec x \right) dx$$

$$\equiv \int (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \tan x + \sec x + \sin x + C$$